FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19. 1833 [NO. 820.

D AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
per annum, if paid in advance; $3
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SEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per
e first, & thirty cents for each succeed
ion. Advertisers are requested to state
of insertions desired, or they will be con-
orbid, and charged accordingly.
to the Editor must be post paid.

Ware, Church Furniture, &c.

UBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,
Pewter Plates, assorted, from 14 lbs.
s. per dozen.
Pewter Basins, assorted, from gallon to
int,
Pewter Platters, deep, two sizes,
ankards, Baptismal Bowls, Goblets,
ns, Soup Ladles, &c &c,
aterials and workmanship, at whole-
JAMES MARTINE
January 12, 1833. 16eow4t.

SHOES, &c.

ow landing, consisting of a general as-
t fresh from the manufactories, suita
ountry trade
—ALSO—
eams Wrapping Paper.
A. KIMBALL.
Nov 13. §6-tf.§

000 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,
d and for sale low for cash or country
HENRY HORN.
January 5. 15-tf.

FRESH LIME.

Casks fresh Thomastown Stone LIME,
Just received, and for sale by
THOS SANDFORD & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
lle, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

LADLOCK'S

e Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

NIEL SUTHERLAND, is constituted
gent for the collection of all Notes and
due to me, with instructions to proceed
tely, by legal process, against all who
on first application.
WM L HAWLEY.

for sale at my Store, three doors East of
Square, Person-st., wholesale or retail,—
d Upper Leather,
g and Harness do.
kins,
iladelphia Calf Skins,
eal, Blue and Black Coach Lining Skins,
, Padding and Shoe Lining Skins,
on and Coarse Shoes, by the Case or re-
nd Wool Hats,
Thread, and Black Varnish,
Shoe Lasts, assorted,
r with a general assortment of Groceries.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
o ditto, in bbls.
p. old white COFFEE, for family use.
JOHN MUNN.
76tf.

DMASTOWN LIME.

Casks, in good order, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
th, 1832.

NEW GOODS.

LLETT as just received his **FALL**
INTER GOODS, consisting in
ommon Cloths, Cassimeres & Sattinetts,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
arn, No. 5 to 16,
ter Bedtick,
e Ginghams,
do., a variety of patterns,
Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
cy Calicoes and Prints,
mbric and cotton Hdkffs.
limerine and gauze do.
l assortment of Drillings,
ff, and fancy Merseilles,
and Bombazets,
ets and quality Binding,
3 weeding Hoes,
and Taylor's Axes,
d Hinges—Trace Chains,
assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks
and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
y of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Bridles and Valisses,
and soda Powders,
ffs, Paints and Putty,
fancy and maple Soap,
oc, Preston Salts and Rose,
lace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
ground Ginger,
e Cheese,
d bloom Raisins,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Powder, Lead and Shot,
nd Hyson Teas,
brown Sugar,
olasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.
f7t.

tice to Travellers,

FARE REDUCED.
arleston Mail Coach, via Lumberton, Ma-
ourt House, and Georgetown, leaves the
Hotel every day at 2 o'clock P. M.
e has been greatly improved by the addi-
w Coaches and several Teams of Horses.
so arranged that Godfrey's Ferry and Pee
mp are crossed by day light: the Houses of
dation are good.
rough $18. Apply for Seats, or further in-
, at the Planter's Hotel
A. DOUGLASS, *Agent for the Proprietor.*
All Baggage and Parcels at the risk
ners.
ber 10. 10tf.

FOR SALE,

119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard & Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liverwort,
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Boneset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior article for cleansing the Teeth, (genuine,)
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Maple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and evaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)
ALSO,
Almonds, Raisins, Filberts & English Walnuts.
R. MAYNARD & CO.
October 2. 800-tf.

Specific for Ague and Fever.

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,
AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.

It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.

Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.

When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.

For sale by
THOMAS COCHRAN,
North East corner of Market Square

To the Public.

THE Subscribers do most cheerfully recommend *THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM* for Agues and Fevers, having suffered much from that distressing complaint and found no permanent relief until they made use of that Medicine. It is perfectly safe and gives immediate relief when taken according to directions.

ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S. BRAY.
July 9th, 1832. 88-tf.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of
BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
March 20. 72tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons that are indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle the same, as I am closing my business in Fayetteville. Longer indulgence cannot be given.
HENRY L. JONES.
December 18th, 1832. 11-tf

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce,*

6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE
Dry Goods,
MEN'S CLOAKS.
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.
JOHN MUNN.
December 4, 1832. §9-tf.§

For Sale,

A NEAT family CARRIAGE and Pannel GIG.—*Also,* BAROUCHES. Stick GIGS, light WAGONS. &c. GARDNER & McKETHAN,
COACH MAKERS.
Fayetteville, December 4, 1832. 9tf.

NOTICE.

JUST received, per Steam Boat Henrietta, the following Goods:
5 hhds prime Sugar,
8 bbls Tanners' Oil,
1 hhd best Winter Lamp Oil,
20 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
200 lbs Dry Do.
20 boxes 8x10 Window Glass,
2 tons Castings, assorted, some large Pots and Kettles, Wagon Boxes, &c.
1 Ceroon best Spanish Indigo,
Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Ginger, Madder, Camphor, &c.
JONES FULLER.
Nov. 27, 1832 8-tf

PAPER.

500 REAMS WRAPPING PAPER, for sale cheap at the Paper Mill.
February 7th, 1833. 19 4w

Cheese, &c.

10 Casks prime CHEESE,
1 hhd Shell Barks,
30 boxes Herring,
Writing and Letter Paper,
Just received and for sale by
THO. SANDFORD & CO.
February 11. 19-tf.

On Consignment,

25 Hhds prime retailing Molasses, (new crop)
70 Bbls. Thomastown Lime,
25 bags Coffee,
50 boxes smoked Herrings,
For sale low for cash, by
DAN. SUTHERLAND.
February 11, 1833. 19tf.

Standard Keeper's Notice.

THE public are hereby notified that the Standard Weights and Measures have been received from New York, and that the Subscriber, having been duly appointed Standard Keeper for the town of Fayetteville and county of Cumberland, is prepared to examine and put his seal on all Weights and Measures agreeably to law. All persons are hereby required to bring forward their Weights and Measures, to be examined, at the Standard Keeper's Office at the Store of Gurdon Deming, Esq., in case of failure, they will be dealt with as the law directs.
FRED. MOORE, S K.
Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1833. 19-6w.

Bark Wanted,

AT the Fayetteville Tan Yard, several hundred cords of OAK BARK. The highest market price in cash will be given.
KYLE & BOWMAN.
Feb. 11, 1833 —19-3m.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber is duly authorized to sell the life estate of Mrs. *Sarah McPherson*, in two tracts of Land lying in the County of Cumberland, one containing 305 acres, situated on the North side of Big Rockfish, 12 miles from Fayetteville, on the Camden Road, being the former residence of John McPherson, dec'd, and having on it a good Dwelling House and all necessary out houses, a Mill which would require but little repair to put it in operation. Between 40 and 50 acres of the Land is under cultivation It would be a good stand for a person desirous of keeping a Public House; and being near the creek, is valuable for its timber.

The other tract contains about 106 acres, lying 4 miles west of Fayetteville, on the Chicken Road, and adjoining the Lands of Colin McPherson, Alexander McPherson, and Daniel Baker, Esq. It is remarkably well timbered. The terms will be liberal and accommodating to the purchaser. Apply to DANIEL BAKER,
Attorney for Sarah McPherson.
Cumberland County, Feb 11. 19tf

List of Lands,

TO be sold for the Taxes due thereon for the years 1830 and 1831 The sale will take place at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 11th of March next. *Tax.*

300 acres, supposed to be Alex. Munn's, not listed, on Dobbin's Creek,	*Cents*	75
100 do. Hugh Cravy, waters of Black river, not listed,		30
1 Lot North side of Rowan street, David Hay's,		30
200 acres on Rum creek, estate of A. Smith,	$1	00
50 do do do do		10
321 do do do do		74
150 do Cowpen Branch do do		32

JOHN BLACK, *Late Sheriff*
January 8, 1833. 14ts.

To the Public.

I Regret being compelled to notice an absurdity that made its appearance in the last week's Journal, signed H. Balsan, Surgeon Dentist, deprecating the use of human teeth, by saying that there was imminent danger of disease being produced by their insertion, and at the same time endeavoring to gull the public into a belief that the material manufactured by himself, was the only substitute for teeth. I feel it a duty I owe to the public, as well as to myself, to state that it is unfounded. I have been almost daily using human teeth for six or seven years, without ever witnessing the slightest unpleasant effect from their being inserted; during which time, I have inserted a number of mineral incorruptible teeth, all of which failed to give satisfaction. There are many serious objections to the mineral incorruptible teeth, some of which I will endeavor to explain, to the satisfaction of the public.

Objection 1st. There is nothing like animation in their appearance; 2d, there is nothing like congeniality between them and the gum; 3d, and worst of all, their extreme liability to crack.

I therefore caution the public against the serious imposition of any mineral or composition teeth whatever.

I am unable to say whether *his* prejudice proceeds from ignorance or an unwillingness to pay the price which the scarcity and value of human teeth command.

In conclusion to the above remarks, I would refer to Dr. Fitch of New York, whose work can be found in almost every Book store.
S. M. WHEATON, Dental Surgeon.
February 5. 18tf.
The Editors of the Press and Advertiser in Wilmington, will please publish the above till forbid.
S. M. W.

To Rent,

A LARGE LOT on Haymount, adjoining the residence of the Subscriber.
E. J. HALE.

Temperance Meeting.

A MEETING of the Fayetteville Temperance Society is called by their Executive Committee, to be held in the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on the evening of Tuesday, the 26th of February next. The American Temperance Society have appointed that day for Temperance Meetings in all the cities, towns and villages in the U. States; and recommended that a Temperance Society be formed in every place where there is none, and that suitable efforts be made to increase the number of members of societies already formed.

All the friends of Temperance in Town and in the neighbouring country are respectfully invited to attend the meeting in Fayetteville. The Committee will endeavor to make it interesting;—several Addresses may be expected.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Fayetteville, Jan. 28, 1833. 17tf.

Sale of Valuable Property.

THE Subscriber having determined to close his business in Fayetteville, will sell, on the 20th day of February, at his Store, his entire stock of

DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

ALSO,
My **HOUSE AND LOT** on Dick Street, with all the Improvements thereon.

ALSO, a very pleasant SUMMER RESIDENCE four miles from town, on the Murchison Road, known as the Mill Creek House, with 100 acres of LAND, and a very excellent Mill Site thereon; Dam already erected, and immediately at the house a Spring of excellent Water.

ALSO, Pleasant Hill House, with all the Improvements, say Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, Warehouse, Stable, Dairy, and many other Improvements. The tract contains 200 acres, 40 acres of which are cleared, with a good young Orchard, and all under a good fence. The above is one of the most healthy and pleasant Summer Retreats in this county

ALSO, One Tract of Land on east side of Cape Fear River, joining John D. Toomer, Esq.

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

Consisting of Side Boards, Beaureaus, Secretary and Book Case, Dining and Tea Tables, Beds. Bedsteads, and Bedding, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Fenders and Fire Irons, China, Crockery, and Cut Glass. With a complete assortment of Kitchen Furniture.

Also, Horses, Cows, Hogs, &c.

One 4 horse Wagon and Gear.
One 3 horse do. do.
Farming Utensils, &c. &c.
Also, 1 valuable young

Negro Woman & 2 Children

Of good character.
Also, 1 Share of Lafayette Hotel Stock.
Terms of Sale.—All sums under $105, cash. All over $105 and under $300, 90 days. All over $300 and under $500, 3 and 6 months. All over $500, 3, 6, and 9 months.
HENRY L. JONES.
Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1833. 18-ts.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified at December Term, of Cumberland County Court, as Administrator on the Estate of Thomas Fuller, dec'd, hereby requests those indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their demands properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
THO. J. CURTIS, *Administrator.*
December 11, 1832 15tf.

Further Notice.

ON Wednesday, the 20th day of February next, will be sold on a credit of twelve months, at the late Dwelling House of the deceased, all the HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, and other things too tedious to mention.
T J CURTIS.
Mr E Fuller will attend to all the above business. 17ts.

400 Sacks of blown SALT for sale by
W. WHITEHEAD
January 15. 15tf.

Important Sale of Valuable REAL ESTATE,

In the Town of Fayetteville, No. Carolina.

ON Tuesday the 26th day of March next, at the Town House, or on the pavement in front of the premises, will be sold at Public Auction, the following desirable and very valuable LOTS, viz:

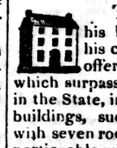
One Lot, corner of Hay and Donaldson streets, 46 feet front on Hay street, running back to Franklin street, being the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, the foundations (which are of stone and very substantial) and the brick thereon included.

Also, five other Lots East of and adjoining the above, each 21 feet front and rear, running back to Franklin street 288 feet.

The above Lots are all situated between the new Lafayette Hotel and Market Square, being in the most valuable business part of the town, the side walks in front handsomely paved and curbed with stone. Indisputable titles will be given.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of one, two, three and four years, purchasers to give bonds, bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to
JOSEPH BAKER,
Agent for Robert Donaldson.
Fayetteville, February 5. 18ts.

VALAUBLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.



The Subscriber finding his business too extensive for his circumstances, is induced to offer for sale, his PLANTATION, which surpasses any other within his knowledge, in the State, in the division of fields and convenient buildings, such as a two story Dwelling House, with seven rooms, a Barn 120 feet long, with a proportionable width, and many necessary out Houses, all built on an elevated situation, within the time of eleven years; among other advantages is a never failing limestone Spring, convenient to the dwelling house; also a Well, never known to fail, with excellent water. The Tract contains about Two Hundred Acres, in part adapted to the culture of Cotton, Tobacco, and Grain, one hundred acres of which are in cultivation,—about 40 or 50 acres are rich Low Grounds, including a new Meadow, in good order.

Adjoining this tract, is a large body of wood land, which affords a good range for cattle and hogs, any quantity of which can be purchased of the owners, if desired.

☞The tract is situated about 2¼ miles N. E. of Salem, Stokes County, N. C., where those inclined to purchase, can call, view the premises, and learn further particulars.
ABRAHAM HAUSER.
Salem, Jan. 15, 1833. 17 6w.

FOR SALE, at Wilmington,

400 sacks of 4½ bushels esch of Liverpool SALT,
6000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 ditto, New Orleans,
80 ditto, Martinique Molasses, very good,
25 bbls. 4th proof Monongohela Spirits,
100 bags Cuba Coffee,
100 kegs White Lead.
LAZARUS & WHITMARSH.
Janaary 11, 1833. 15 *tf.*

Soap.

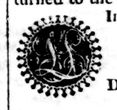
50 BOXES No. 1. bar *SOAP*, just received pr. Steamer John Walker, for sale by
A. KIMBALL.
January 28. 17-tf.

New Books.

JUST received, John Q. Adams's Poem; History of British India; Match Making; Letters on Magic; The Refugee, by Mrs. Trollope; Worcester's Sketches; Hume, Smollett and Bissett's History of England; Rollin's Ancient History; Josephus; Lee's Memoirs; Rectory of Valehead; Lardner's Encyclopedia, Token & Souvenir; Carpenter's Guide; Family Bibles, cheap; do. elegant; Polyglot do.; Watson's Theological Dictionary; Jay's Exercises; Evening do.; Jay's Prayers; Bible Illustrations; Daily Scripture Commentary; Saint's Pocket Book; Bickerstith on Prayer; Bunyan's Come & welcome; Rise & Progress; Allen's Alarm; Cecil's Remains; Beveridge's Religious Exercises; Law's Call; Cruden's & Brown's Concordance; Sacra Privata; Hobart's Sermons on Redemption; Cooke's Essay, Village & Methodist Hymns; Quills, Blank Books; School Books, Paper, &c. &c.
Jan. 28 E. J. HALE.

PROCLAMATION,
By the Governor of N. Carolina.

Whereas by an act passed at the last Session of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to establish *the Bank of North Carolina,*" it is made the duty of the Governor, to issue his proclamation, immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, appointing five Commissioners at each of the places hereinafter named, to open books of subscription for stock in said Bank, amounting to the sum of one million of dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each:—Now I, DAVID L. SWAIN, Governor of North Carolina, in obedience to the said Act of Assembly, do hereby issue this my proclamation, appointing Edward B. Dudley, Thos. B. Wright, James F. McRee, Owen Holmes and Robert H. Cowan, Commissioners to open books of subscription for the purpose aforesaid at Wilmington. John W. Wright, John H. Hall, Duncan McRae, Edward L. Winslow and Daniel M'Dairmid, at Fayetteville. Thomas Marshall, David W. Borden, Otway Burns, Jeconias Pigott and Benjamin Leecraft, at Beaufort. R. D. Speight, Samuel Simpson, Wm. Hollister, Wm. Gaston and John M. Roberts, at Newbern. Thos. H. Blount, Allen Grist, Abner P. Neal, James Ellison and Eli Hoyt, at Washington. Josiah Collins, Sen., Jos. B. Skinner, David W. Stone, Nathaniel Brewer, and Jonathan H. Haughton, at Edenton. Andrew Joiner, Mark H. Pettaway, Edmund B. Freeman, William B. Lockhart and Thomas Burgess, at Halifax. Horatio N. Williams, Benjamin Sutton, John C. McMorine, Miles White and Isaiah Fearing, at Elizabeth City. Joseph R. Lloyd, James W. Clarke, Peter Evans, Exum Lewis and Henry Austin, at Tarborough. Joseph Gales, William Boylan, James Grant, Alfred Jones and Charles L. Hinton, at Raleigh. James Webb, James S. Smith, William A. Graham, Frederick Nash and Alfred Moore, at Hillsborough. George Williamson, Stephen Dodson, Willie Jones, Samuel Watkins and Azariah Graves, at Milton. John M. Morehead, Jesse Lindsay, Henry Humphreys, Robert Maxwell and Jonathan Parker, at Greensborough. John Hill, Charles F. Bagge, Emanuel Shober, Thomas T. Armstrong and Matthew R. Moore, at Salem. David F. Caldwell, Maxwell Chambers, Thomas L. Cowan, Michael Brown and Richard H. Alexander, at Salisbury. John Smith, Clement Marshall, Alexander Little, Adam Lockhart and William Dismukes, at Wadesborough. John Irwin, Eli Springs, William Davidson, William I. Alexander and Samuel McCombs, at Charlotte. Lawson Henderson, Vardry McBee, John Hoke, Daniel M. Forney and Bartlett Shipp, at Lincolnton. William P. Waugh, Edmund Jones, Walter Lenoir, Samuel F. Patterson and James Wellborn, at Wilkesborough. Thomas Walton, Isaac T Avery, Robert Pearson, William Dickson, and John W. Carson, at Morganton. James M. Smith, Samuel Chunn, James W. Patton, Richard E. Fortune and Samuel W. Davidson, at Asheville. The books of subscription will be opened at the places aforesaid under the direction of the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, on Monday, the fourth day of February next, and continued open for the space of sixty days thereafter, at the expiration of which time they will be returned to the Executive Department at Raleigh.



In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.
Done at Raleigh, this 18th day of January, A. D. 1833, and of American Independence, the fifty-seventh.
DAVID L. SWAIN.
By the Governor,
W. R. HILL, *Private Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 22, 1833.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT in conformity to the foregoing Proclamation of the Governor of the State of North Carolina, a Book of Subscription for Stock in the "*Bank of North Carolina*" was opened on Monday, the 4th instant, at the Bank of Cape Fear, in this town, and will at that place be continued open every day during Bank hours, for the space of sixty days from that time, for the purpose aforesaid.
JOHN W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
DUNCAN MAC RAE,
EDWARD L. WINSLOW,
DAN'L McDIARMID, } *Comm'rs.*
Fayetteville, 5th Feb. 1833. 18-13dA.

Bank of Newbern, *January 7th*, 1833.

AT the late annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF NEWBERN, on the first Monday of this month,—It was

Resolved, That a Dividend of twenty-five per cent. on each and every Share of the Capital Stock of said Bank be, and the same is hereby declared and made payable to the Stockholders, or their legal Representatives, on and after the first day of March next, under the following rules and regulations, to wit: First—all payments shall be made at the principal Bank to the Stockholder, or his Attorney, duly appointed, on production of the original certificate. Second—Payment of Dividend of Capital shall be evidenced by the receipt of the Stockholder or his Attorney, in a Book prepared for that purpose. Third—All payments of Dividend of Capital shall be endorsed on the Certificate of Stock, by the Cashier at the time of making payment. Fourth—The transfer Book shall be closed on the twentieth day of February next, and remain closed until the first day of March following, and no Share on which a Dividend of Capital may be made, shall thereafter be transferred on the Books of this Bank.

Extract from the Journal of the Stockholders.
JNO. W. GUION, *Cashier.*
January 18th, 1833. 17tf.

Beef.

A FEW half Barrels *MESS BEEF*, put up expressly for family use, for sale by
A. KIMBALL.
January 28. 17tf

SPEECH OF Mr. BROWN, of N. C.

In Senate of the U. S. Feb'y 6, on the bill to enforce the collection of the revenue.

[CONCLUDED.]

He had thus, he believed, established the great principle that the States themselves were always willing to be quiet, and that most of the opposition which had been manifested against the General Government had arisen from the exercise of doubtful power by that Government, by which had been provoked that State pride which the gentleman from New Jersey so earnestly denounced. Without that pride this Republic would now have been as nothing. To justify this principle that most of the controversies which had arisen, have arisen from the circumstance of the Federal Government taking their debateable ground, he would read an authority which would meet with the approbation of all pure democrats. It was the authority of George Clinton, a name deserving of all respect—*clarem et venerabile nomen*—a man distinguished for his steady adherence to democratic doctrines. When he was President of the Senate in 1810, he gave his casting vote against the Bank. It was on that occasion that he used the following language:

"In the course of a long life I have found that Government is not to be strengthened by the assumption of doubtful powers; but by a wise and energetic execution of those which are incontestible; the former never fails to produce suspicion and distrust, whilst the latter inspires respect and confidence.

"If, however, after a fair experiment, the powers vested in the General Government shall be found incompetent to the attainment of the objects for which it was instituted, the Constitution happily furnishes the means for remedying the evil by amendment, and I have no doubt, that, in such event, on an appeal to the patriotism and good sense of the community, it will be readily applied."

What was the result of his experience? That the Government was never strengthened by the exercise of doubtful powers. A doctrine which still prevails among the distinguished leaders of the party in the State of New York, and which they can never consent to surrender, unless they should become recreant to the great principles which they have always maintained. But he would not only quote authority, but he would also quote facts.—What was it which excited the first controversy between a State and the U. S., a conflict which threatened to bring ruin on the country, and which was designated the reign of terror by the Republican party, as it well deserved to be characterized. He referred to the Alien and Sedition Law, which, by usurping the power of trampling into dust the liberty of speech, the freedom of the press, and all the rights and securities which the people had enjoyed, called forth a movement the most glorious to the country that can be imagined. It drew forth the celebrated report of Mr. Madison, a report to the merits of which he was totally inadequate to do justice. This was a movement of the aspiring pride of the State sovereignties, which, instead of destroying the Union, brought back the Government to its first principles. So much, then, for State pride. If that State pride had preserved the Constitution at its last gasp, it ought not to have called down upon it such unqualified reprobation. The doctrines of Virginia saved the confederacy in that dangerous crisis. They produced a civil revolution, which brought into power the wisest and the ablest statesman who ever lived in any country. This was one of the benefits which had resulted from State pride.

In the case of the establishment of the U. S. Bank, there arose also a conflict of powers. There were many who believed that it was an assumption of power not delegated to the Federal Government. Ohio was one of the States which held that opinion. This matter also was finally adjusted. What was the next question which agitated the country? It was the exercise of the power of Internal Improvement. That was not an expressed power granted to the General Government. It was among the doubtful powers, and the right to exercise it was denied by several of the States. It was denied by the State of New Hampshire, and by a very respectable portion of the State of N. York, which held that it was one of the doubtful powers. The right of appropriating money to all or any objects was another of the doubtful powers. The State of New York, and some other of the States, disputed the right of the Federal Government to appropriate money except for the purposes pointed out by the Constitution. Such are the contentions which had arisen from the exercise of doubtful powers by the Federal Government.

The case of Georgia was next to which he would call the attention of the Senate. The usurped powers which the U. S. attempted to exercise over her, provoked the pride of that State, as well it might. When the Government of the U. States undertook to tell her that she could not extend her jurisdiction over the whole of her own soil, she might well resist. This contention, arising also from the exercise of doubtful powers by the U. S. was at one moment pregnant with awful menace.

The last but not the least of the conflicts which have arisen from the exercise of doubtful powers by the General Government was in relation to the protective system. Here the Government of the U. S. had assumed the right of unlimited taxation, of taxing one portion of the community for the benefit of another, and a more favored portion. He hoped that he had thus succeeded in establishing the position that most of the controversies which had arisen, had their origin in the exercise of doubtful powers by the Federal Government, operating against those rights which the States deem necessary for the preservation of their existence in a sovereign character.

The gentleman from New Jersey had held up the Constitution in his hand, and with all that patriotic ardor for which he was distinguished, said he should cling to the bond. I, too, said Mr. B. will cling to the bond; and while I will willingly allow the gentleman to take full usage, I hope that in taking the pound of flesh, he will not spill one drop of blood. The honorable gentleman had also said, that old Rome never submitted to the dictation of any of her provinces. This was a luminous commentary on the rest of his remarks. No wonder that he had spoken disparagingly of the States, when he compared them to Roman provinces. This sufficiently accounted for the consolidatory principles of the gentleman from New Jersey. But old Rome was always ready to extend justice to her provinces. Whenever the deputies of a province came before her Senate, she did not fear to do them justice. We may all becomingly fear to do wrong, but we should not fear to do justice.

The gentleman from New Jersey had said he would not strike a sister State, but would retire to the wall. He, Mr. B. admired this principle, which so admirably accorded with what he knew of the private worth of the gentleman from New Jersey. But when the gentleman went on to say, that the dignity of the country required that the laws should be executed, he could not avoid asking him in what dignity consisted? Did it consist

in calling out the military power, in bringing citizen into conflict with citizen, and deluging the country with the blood of her children? If that was the meaning of the dignity of the country, he, Mr. B. prayed Heaven to deliver him from such dignity. He considered that the dignity and honor of the country would be best promoted and established by doing justice; and carrying out peacefully and efficiently the principles of the Constitution. This would be worth all false glory, all the national glory of which we have heard so much. It would eclipse all the glory of Imperial Rome, and of Imperial France, which was nothing to the glory of a just, equal, and benignant dispensation of the laws.

One of the reasons which had mainly induced him to rise was, to shew that every peaceful remedy should be resorted to. The Constitution was framed in a spirit of mutual deference. It was ratified in that same spirit of deference; and, so it ought to be administered. The whole history of our country conforms to that principle; a mutual deference to all great interests of the country.—The practice of the government had been invariably marked with the spirit of conciliation.

The State of Kentucky in 1794 was dissatisfied with the Government of the U. S. because the free navigation of the Mississippi had not been secured. The Legislature of that State made a strong remonstrance on the subject to the General Government, claiming that free navigation as their right. They asserted that God and Nature had given them this right; and they menaced a withdrawal from the Union if it was not obtained for them. What was the course of Washington? What was the course of the American Congress on this occasion. They did not assume the ground that they would not legislate while this menace was held over them. Yet no one could doubt the courage of Washington. No one could doubt that he was not prepared for every emergency. He said that the government had been established in a spirit of compromise, and he recommended that a respectful reply be given to the State. He laid before the legislature the facts in the case, and the free navigation of the Mississippi was obtained.

There was also another case, which was the assumption of the State debts. At the close of the war of the Revolution, besides the national debt, each State had contracted its debt, and it was demanded by the Eastern States that the General Government should assume the payment of these debts of the States. Such was the dissatisfaction which resulted from Congress delaying the payment of these debts for five years, that a disemberment of the Union was expected. In making this reference he had no intention to cast an imputation on the States, but merely to state the facts. The General Government ultimately assumed these debts. Suppose that instead of taking this course the General Government had acted on the idea thrown out by the gentleman from New Jersey, that the pride of the State sovereignties ought to be checked, we should not, said Mr. B. have been at this moment engaged in this discussion, and enjoying the privilege to which this floor entitles us.

The next instance was the repeal of the embargo law in 1807. This was a measure of Mr. Jefferson; and one to which he was greatly attached. But when he saw that, by the continuance of this embargo, the Union was likely to be dismembered—did he say that the law must be enforced at all hazards? No such thing. Acting on the conviction that this is a government of compromise, he repealed the embargo. In his works, published since his death, it is made apparent that this was a very favorite measure with him. Yet, on the approach of so dangerous a crisis, he hesitated not to abandon and repeal it.

This is another instance of concession on the part of the General Government to States, which resisted the exercise of doubtful powers.

As he had stated his objections to the course which the honorable Judiciary Committee had advised or recommended to the Senate to adopt, and deeming it not calculated, as honorable gentlemen had observed, to preserve the Union, but on the contrary, calculated, if carried into practical operation, to destroy this glorious Union, it was proper that he should state what he thought *would* best meet the present crisis. He considered the true remedy a peaceful remedy—that of conciliation—according alike with the genius of the Constitution and the practice of the Government. The revenue should be reduced to the wants of the Government; and the oppression which the Southern people labored under in consequence of the tariff system, ought to be removed. If gentlemen wished to preserve the Union, the country should be appeased. This appeared to him to be an infallible remedy. The one, however, which the Committee had prescribed, might be fraught with some danger. He was aware that there was a set of politicians, who thought this the favorable moment to try the strength of the Union, and that Government ought not to concede one particle of the protective system. Can it be possible, at this day, (said Mr. B.) that any individual would wish to jeopardize the peace and harmony of twelve or thirteen millions of people—not only the peace of a whole people, but to retard the progress of free government throughout the world, by an experiment of that kind? To try the strength of the Union, and whether it can survive the use of the military power? He hoped not. He trusted that our Republic would be hazarded by no such speculative experiment.

It is argued, continued Mr. B., that the State of S. C. having placed herself in this attitude of defiance, Congress ought not to legislate on the subject, as had been said in some of the newspapers, while the sword is brandishing over our heads.—This is not meeting the question, it is not the true question—it is a question of a very different character. Are the people of S. C. alone concerned in this matter? Is not a vast portion of the people concerned in it? Are not the whole of the southern States interested in this subject? It is not only the southern States, but the State of N. Hampshire, the State of Maine, and a portion of the people of New York; but a large and respectable number of the States in the south-west, which consider the tariff system unjust and repugnant to the principles of the Constitution, and that we have no right to keep it up. It is agreed that justice should not be done to S. C., because she has assumed a menacing attitude. This is not a proper view; it is not just to the other States. Is it any reason, because S. C. has acted imprudently, that she should not receive justice? If she has forfeited any claim to the consideration of the General Government, ought the other States to incur the forfeiture? Nothing can be more erroneous—nothing more absurd—nothing, I will say, more tyrannical, than to oppress all the southern States, because S. C. has acted rashly. I do not, said Mr. B. argue this question as a southern question. Thank God, in the exercise of my legislative rights and duties here, I can look beyond the Potomac. Thank God, I have a feeling which is not confined to the geographical limits of any portion of the U. S. I can look and judge of my countrymen north as well as south of the Potomac; and I wish it to be distinctly understood, that what I now say respecting S. C., I deem applicable to every member of this confederacy. To no one of these States would I arrogantly say—I will not do justice, until you come on your knees before me.

I do hope if I have any patriotism, it is not that narrow, contracted patriotism, which is confined to geographical limits. I trust, it is that patriotism which looks abroad over the Union, and embraces every portion of my fellow citizens. And so help me God, if my constituents were this day to demand that I should perpetrate an act of injustice against any member of this Confederacy—that I should do an act in behalf of N. C. which would trench upon the rights of Maine or of Massachusetts, or Pennsylvania, which I believed destructive of their constitutional rights, so help me God I would resign my seat and retire to my home, rather than jeopard the peace of this Republic—this glorious experiment of a free Government—by taking what justly belongs to Maine, and unjustly to bestow it on N. C., believing that a man presents a more truly dignified attitude who refuses to do an unjust act, than he who perseverces in injustice.

But what are we now called upon to do? We are called upon imminently to jeopard the public peace, by a novel and dangerous experiment—to enforce a law which not only a large portion of the American people believe unconstitutional, but which I verily believe, if the question were submitted to their individual opinion this day, they would repudiate and require to be rejected. We are called upon to enforce a tariff law, which I believe the majority of the people of the U. S. desire to have amended or modified, and the modification of which is fortified likewise by the recommendation of the Chief Magistrate.

And before I proceed further, let me explain myself on this point. I do not take the ground, and I will not take it, and I wish to be distinctly understood with respect to this matter, that a law which is tainted with injustice should not be put in force. I take the ground that no law oppressive in its character should be executed by interposition of military power, until every pacific measure which can be devised shall have been resorted to without the desired result. The remedy for evils of the greatest magnitude, should be sought for in the peaceful tribunals of this country, according to the great principles handed down to us by the English Whigs, and which we have infused into the spirit of our constitution and government.

If, on a failure of all these means, it shall be found necessary to use force to execute the laws, let it be used. I am not prepared to say that the emergency cannot arise; but I do say that before a law of this kind is to be executed—before the peace of the Union is to be disturbed, there ought to be a reference to the justice, to the wisdom of Congress—to weigh, to examine the provisions of that law, and solemnly to pause and reflect, before proceeding to put it in force by military power.

I beg leave, said Mr. B., to advert to what the President of the U. S. has said in his message to Congress, and I do it because this is the first remedy which the President recommended to Congress at the opening of the present session. I cannot doubt, that if the Executive wishes were consulted, he would, and decidedly, give the preference to a peaceful settlement of the difficulties by Congress. I do not mean to say that his preference should influence our legislation, but it ought to have weight with us.

Speaking of the extinguishment of the public debt the President goes on to remark:

"The final removal of this great burthen from our resources, affords the means of further provision for all the objects of general welfare and public defence, which the Constitution authorizes, and presents the occasion for such further reduction in the revenue as may not be required for them. From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that, after the present year, such a reduction may be made to a considerable extent; and the subject is earnestly recommended to the consideration of Congress, in the hope that the combined wisdom of the representatives of the people will devise such means of effecting that salutary object, as may remove those burthens which shall be found to fall unequally upon any, and as may promote all the great interests of the community."

Again, in another part of the message, the President remarks,

"That manufactures, adequate to the supply of our domestic consumption, would, in the abstract, be beneficial to our country, there is no reason to doubt; and, to effect their establishment, there is perhaps no American citizen who would not for a while be willing to pay a higher price for them. But, for this purpose, it is presumed that a tariff of high duties, designed for perpetual protection, has entered into the minds of but few of our statesmen. The most they have anticipated is a temporary and generally incidental protection, which they maintain has the effect to reduce the price of domestic competition below that of the foreign article. Experience, however, our best guide on this as on other subjects, makes it doubtful whether the advantages of this system are not counterbalanced by many evils, and whether it does not tend to beget, in the minds of a large portion of our countrymen, a spirit of discontent and jealousy, dangerous to the stability of the Union."

These are the sentiments of the President regarding the law which we are now called on to adopt extraordinary means for carrying it into execution.

As I consider this is a most important point; as I consider it the true means of removing the difficulty now involved in this question, I have not only adverted to the annual message of the President as showing the views of the administration, and their remedy for the difficulties in the south, but I would now beg leave to read from the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

[Here Mr. B. read an extract from the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the reduction of the duties.]

Thus we have the direct suggestion of the present administration, that this is the most appropriate remedy. It is the one which was first suggested at the opening of the session, and I believe it is calculated to achieve all the great objects so much to be desired, all which it is necessary to achieve, and that without endangering the republic.

What is the extraordinary spectacle, I would remark, which the American republic now exhibits to the world? A republic which has heretofore boasted of its freedom—a republic which has heretofore pursued the "even and peaceful tenor of its way"—a republic which had been found competent to all the legitimate purposes of government without slaughtering its citizens, and which with very few exceptions, has gone on peaceably for fifty years. We present the extraordinary spectacle of calling on the administration and the executive branch of the Government to enforce a law against a portion of our fellow citizens to compel them to contribute so much money to the revenue which it is acknowledged is six millions annually more than is requisite for the wants of the General Government. A removal of that burden would remove all difficulty with the State of South Carolina. Even a partial removal of it—a mitigation of it, would make the tariff system more acceptable to the people, without a total abandonment of the principle; I speak in reference to the views and prevailing sentiments of that portion of the people I represent.

Sir, it does appear to me a powerful consideration that we are almost on the eve of a civil war; and for what? to enforce a law for the collection of revenue, when it is admitted by the Secretary of the Treasury that there are at present six millions of dollars more than is wanted for the common purposes of the Government. Is this calculated to elevate us in the eyes of the nations of Europe? Is this calculated to cheer the hopes of those people who have been long struggling for their rights? Permit me to say that I think it will somewhat weaken the force of our republican experiment; yet I believe that our Government is capable of achieving all the great objects for which it was designed and settling this matter.

If in the revolutionary contest when the blood and treasure of this country were profusely poured forth to establish the rights and liberties of mankind—to give self government and to abolish unjust taxation—any one of our ancestors who were engaged in this glorious struggle, had predicted that in less than half a century afterwards we should be engaged in the consideration of a bill to compel a portion of the people, at the point of the bayonet, to pay taxes when the Government had six millions of dollars more than it needed, they would not have believed him; credulity itself at that time would not have believed such a prediction. If they could have credited the story, it would have enervated the arm which struck for liberty—would have damped the bosom which glowed with patriotism. But what has been the practice of our Government, heretofore? I beg leave to recur to another case distinguished in the history of our Government, and which I overlooked at the time I was remarking on the various instances of forbearance shown by our Government. In the late war, when a large majority of the people of the U. States believed the pride of the country to have been wounded—when the constituted authorities of the land believed the national honor to have been trampled upon by the British Government, and considered it the sacred duty of all to assist them in resenting the insult, we found many on that occasion, yes, even pending the gloomiest period of the war, resisting every bill which went to give the Government of the United States men and means to prosecute that war. They resisted it on the ground, that peace might be obtained, and, I believe, because they deemed the war to be unjust, and, while our villages were smoking and our country invaded by a l rge body of hostile troops.

We find at that moment, a large body of men in Connecticut, whose patriotism I do not call in question, far be it from me to do so—a powerful and talented respectable body of men, even at the darkest periods of that war, voting against giving men and money to carry on the war. Great Britain had trampled on our commercial rights—had insulted us on the high seas for six years before war was declared. Notwithstanding all this, we found a powerful body who said that no army or money ought to be voted to the Government. Now, if that spirit of forbearance, great as it was, could be shown to an enemy whose cry was, *Delanda est Carthago*—if that spirit could be exercised *bello flagrante*—certainly some little patience is due to our brethren of the south. Surely some forbearance ought to be shown to our own countrymen. If there were many at that time who thought the sword should not be unsheathed against those who would trample us under foot, is it to be supposed that we are now to plunge it into our fellow-citizens without some little examination into their cause?

I wish to be distinctly understood on one point. I do not intend to justify S. C.; I am not her advocate, but she has a right to have justice done her. I do believe, however, that this question may be settled; and that by acting in a spirit of conciliation—a spirit not only due to her, but the vast portions of the north and south, the question might be put at rest. As regards the Union of these States, there is not a member in the Senate, and I trust I shall not be considered egotistical when I say that there is not, in the whole Union, one in soul and heart more dearly devoted to it than my humble self. I believe that all the advantages of liberty, and a free government are at issue in this matter, and it is for that reason I urge a pacific course. Even the Grenvilles and the Norths, arrogant as they were, even they brought forward their measures—even they repealed some of their odious laws to satisfy the desires of the colonies. And shall it be said there is now a spirit more inexorable, more inaccessible to the voice of justice than that which prevailed under the British Monarchy? If so, the blood of those who achieved the Revolution was shed in vain, and the hopes of the friends of free government are forever put at rest. If that inexorable principle, that there is to be no regard paid to the feelings and wishes of the minority, he would say that this would change the whole principle of our Federal compact, depriving it of all its republican and benignant features, and converting the Federal into a Consolidated Government.

In every portion of the Union there is a set of great primary interests. He wished to be distinctly understood on this point. He did not mean to say that the Government of the U. States should yield to every rash requirement of a State—far from it; but he did intend to say that whenever any of those great primary and leading interests made just remonstrance against any obvious oppression, it was our duty, in the true federative spirit of our Government to forbear; otherwise, the Government must effectually change its character. The west has her primary interests and sensibilities in reference to the great land question, and he (Mr. B.) would always be disposed to do ample justice to her as well as to every other section of this country. He would not feel power and forget right. New York has great interests in a commercial and manufacturing way; he, therefore, would do nothing that would trample them down. He would let them be free as they are, and give them all the privileges they require. With regard to the manufacturing interests of the country, he believed that the Constitution did not tax the interests of one portion of the people to benefit another. He would bear and forbear. And, as to a specific measure for the reduction of the revenue, he declared that he was not one of those who would give a deadly blow to the manufacturing interests, by a thorough and too rapid reduction to the revenue point. He would do it gradually, in that spirit of forbearance, which is due to the whole Union. Having glanced at the peculiar interests of the west and north, he would now advert to those of the southern States. Their interest consists in producing as much as possible—selling at the highest prices, and buying as low as possible. But that natural course of things had been interrupted by the Government of the United States for many years past. But he did not subscribe to that doctrine which is maintained by some, that there are not essential interests common to a large portion of the U. States. He believed every section of the Union, north, south, west and east were inseparably connected. There was no such thing as an adverse interest. It was true that an artificial state of things had grown up.

There was no difference between the great natural interests which God and nature had given us; if there was any difference, it arose from an unjust dread of legislation. Unjust legislation had produced it, and not the diversity of soil, habits, and pursuits. The true doctrine was, extend equal protection to all in their various habits and pursuits, and leave the path free for a generous and beneficial competition of all.

He begged leave to read a short extract from a speech of Mr. Bayard, a man of eminent ability—a republican, a patriot, and he (Mr. B.) believed, that the sentiment would and ought to have its weight. It was at a particular period of the embargo, and the remarks were made in the course of a speech on the question; and in reading this, he intended to make no special reference to that portion of the Union; they had a right to express what they felt; he merely referred to it as illustrative of the principles of our Government. In the course of that gentleman's remarks on the repeal of the embargo law, Mr. B. said as follows:

"We all know that the opposition to the embargo, in the eastern States, is not the opposition of a political party, or of a few discontented men, but the resistance of the people, to a measure which they feel as oppressive and regard as ruinous. The people of this country are not to be governed by force, but by affection and confidence. It is for them we legislate; and if they do not like our laws, it is our duty to repeal them."

"If they do not like our laws, it is our duty to repeal them"—so said he (Mr. B.) It was right and proper that the other member of the Union should respect their feelings; nay, even their prejudices. Supposing that our Government had pursued a different course; had steadily refused to repeal the embargo law; had determined, in the language of the present day, to make an experiment to test the strength of the Union, and that our fellow citizens of the east should have been coerced at the point of the bayonet: what, in all probability, would have been the consequence? He believed there would have been blood shed, and that the consequence would have been a dissolution of the Union; and that the prospect of a free government would have been destroyed; and all the States of the Union would have become separate governments, and civil war would have resulted. The calamitous consequences which would result from a dismemberment of the confederacy, none could doubt. Each of the great divisions seeking to strengthen themselves against the aggressions of the other, would give large powers to their executive authorities, which would most probably terminate in the establishment of a military despotism in each.

Proud as he was of the achievements which had been performed under the star-spangled banner—proud as he was of the stars and stripes which have fluttered in every sea and every clime; anxious as he was for the glory of the country; yet God forbid that those stripes and stars which had heretofore been the rallying point of heroism, should now float over the mangled corses of our bleeding countrymen. God forbid that our country should undergo this sad and disastrous revolution; for he believed, whenever that should take place, not only the liberties of this country, but the best and brightest hopes of the civilized world, would be destroyed forever.

In the Senate, on the 8th, the following interesting debate occurred:

Mr. WEBSTER said, he wished to interrupt the course of the debate for a single moment, in order to set one matter right if he could. Since a warm controversy was rising on this measure, he thought it but proper that we should understand between what parties the controversy existed.

Soon after the declaration of war by the U. S. against England, an American vessel fell in at sea with one of England, and gave information of the Declaration. The English master inquired, with no little warmth of manner and expression, why the U. States had gone to war with England? The American answered him, that difficulties had existed, for a good while, between the two Governments, and that it was at length thought, in America, *to be high time for the parties to come to a better understanding.*

I incline to think Mr. President, that a war has broken out here, which is very likely, before it closes, to bring the parties to a better understanding. *But who are the parties?* Will you please to remember, sir, that this is a measure founded in Executive recommendation. The President, charged by the Constitution with the duty of executing the laws, has sent us a message, alleging that powerful combinations are forming to resist their execution; that the existing laws are not sufficient to meet the crisis; and recommending sundry enactments as necessary for the occasion. The message being referred to the Judiciary Committee, that Committee has reported a bill in compliance with the President's recommendation. It has not gone beyond the message. Every thing in the bill, every single provision, which is now complained of, is in the message. Yet the whole war is raised against the bill, and against the Committee; as if the Committee had originated the whole matter. Gentlemen get u and address us, as if they were arguing against some measure of a factious opposition. They look the same say, sir, and speak with the same vehemence, as they used to do when they raised their patriotic voices against what they called a "coalition."

Now, sir, let it be known, once for all, that this is an Administration measure; that it is the President's own measure; and I pray gentlemen to have the goodness, if they call it hard names, and talk loudly against its friends, not to overlook its source. Let them attack it, if they choose to attack it, in its origin.

Let it be known, also, that a majority of the Committee reporting the bill are friends and supporters of the Administration; and that it is maintained in this House by those who are among his steadfast friends, of long standing.

It is, sir, as I have already said, the President's own measure. Let those who oppose it, oppose it as such. Let them fairly acknowledge its origin, and meet it accordingly.

The honorable member from Kentucky, who spoke first against the bill, said he found in it another Jersey Prison Ship; let him state then, that the President has sent a message to Congress, recommending a renewal of the sufferings and horrors of the Jersey Prison Ship. He says, too, that the bill snuffs of the alien and sedition law. But the bill is fragrant of no flower except the same which perfumes the message. Let him then say, if he thinks so, that Gen. Jackson advises a revival of the principles of the alien and sedition laws.

The honorable member from Virginia (Mr. Tyler) finds out a resemblance between this bill and the Boston Port bill. Sir, if one of these be imitated from the other, the imitation is the President's. The bill makes the President, he says, sole judge of the Constitution. Does he mean to say that the President has recommended a measure which is to make him sole judge of the Constitution? The bill, he declares, sacrifices every thing to arbitrary power—he will lend no aid to its passage—he would rather "be a dog and bay the moon, than such a Roman." He did not say "the Old Roman." Yet the gentleman well knows, that if any thing is sacrificed to arbitrary power, this sacrifice has been demanded by the "Old Roman," as he and others have called him; by the President whom he has supported, so often, and so ably, for the Chief Magistracy of the country. He says, too, that one of the sections is an English Botany Bay law, except that it is much worse. This section, sir, whatever it may be, is just what the President's Message recommended. Similar observations are applicable to the remarks of both the honorable gentlemen from North Carolina. It is not necessary to particularize those remarks. They were in the same strain.

Therefore, sir, let it be understood, let it be known, that the war which these gentlemen choose to wage, is waged against the measures of the administration, against the President of their own choice. The controversy has arisen between him and them; and, in its progress, they will probably come to a distinct understanding.

Mr. President, I am not to be understood as admitting that these charges against the bill are just, or that they would be just if made against the message. On the contrary, I think them wholly unjust. Not one of them, in my opinion, can be made good. I think the bill, or some similar measure, had become indispensable, and that the President could not do otherwise than to recommend it to the consideration of Congress. He was not at liberty to look on and be silent, while dangers threatened the Union, which existing laws were not competent in his judgment, to avert.

Mr. President, I take this occasion to say, that I support this measure, as an independent member of the Senate, in the discharge of the dictates of my own conscience. I am no man's leader; and, on the other hand, I follow no lead, but that of Public Duty, and the Star of the Constitution. I believe the country is in considerable danger, I believe an unlawful combination threatens the integrity of the Union. I believe the crisis calls for a mild, temperate, forbearing, but inflexibly firm execution of the laws. And, under this conviction, I give a hearty support to the Administration, in all measures which I deem to be fair, just and necessary. And in supporting these measures, I mean to take my fair share of responsibility; to support them frankly and fairly, without reflections on the past, and without mixing other topics in their discussion.

Mr. President, I think I understand the sentiment of the country, on this subject. I think public opinion sets with an irresistible force in favor of the Union, in favor of the measures recommended by the President, and against the new doctrines which threaten the dissolution of the Union. I think the people of the U. S. demand of us, who are entrusted with the Government, to maintain that Government; to be just, and fear not; to make all and suitable provisions for the execution of the laws, and to sustain the Union and the Constitution against whatsoever may endanger them. For one, I obey the public voice; I comply with this demand of the People. I support the Administration in measures which I believe to be necessary; and, while pursuing this course, I look unhesitatingly, and with the utmost confidence, for the approbation of the country.

Mr. TYLER then rose. He had never inquired, he said, fro n what quarter the bill came. It had never entered into his conception that it was a matter of the smallest consequence. It had never been his habit to look to the source rather than to the principles of a measure upon which he was called on to decide. He did not oppose this measure because it was supported by the gentleman from Massachusetts; and would the gentleman believe in his sincerity when he declared that he would give his support to any measure proceeding from the Senator from Massachusetts, which he himself approved, as promptly and as heartily as if it proceeded from the very highest officer of the Government. This was not the first time that he had been placed in opposition to measures of which the President was the source, or of which the President approved. It had been his fortune h re to be more than once opposed to some Executive measures. He did not find fault with this bill, because the Senator from Massachusetts and his friends approved of it; for if the bill had his own approbation, he would support it, even if the President was opposed to it. But he was obliged to the gentleman from Massachusetts for the suggestion of the real source of the measure. He was now led to understand that it came from the President. [Mr. Webster. Not so. The bill was from the Committee; but no one can read the Bill and the Message without saying that the bill is founded on the Message.] Mr. Tyler.—Then the President did not prescribe the forms of the bill. But, if the President had sent us a Botany Bay Bill, he (Mr. T.) would call it so, and as such oppose it.

Mr. Webster would merely remark, that the committee to which he belonged were in the habit of drawing their own bills. The facts were that the President, in the discharge of his official duties, had recommended certain measures to meet certain events; in his annual Message he had suggested that he might have occasion to take this course; in his late message, he had recommended specific provisions for specific cases; and the Committee on the Judiciary had framed a bill in accordance with those provisions.

Mr. BIBB could not, he said, help being surprized at the remarks which had fallen from his honorable friend, the Senator from Massachusetts. He would like to know what part of his official conduct had given that gentleman reason to suppose that, in respect to all measures before this body, he did not act upon his own responsibility and judgment. What reason had that gentleman to suppose that he was the humble and subservient tool of any man, and constrained to vote this or that way? He threw back the imputation. He threw it not on any Senator, but he threw it back indignantly from himself. Have we come to this, that an independent sentiment cannot be expressed on this floor, on the individual and official responsibility of a Senator, without his being taunted with the suggestion that his opinions are in opposition to an Executive Message? If the gentleman had no means of knowing the source of the measure, but from a comparison of the Message with the bill, then his opinion is a matter of inference only. When he says that the bill is a response to the Message, he means to say that, in the judgment of the Committee, it was thus responsive, or that the Committee intended to render it responsive. If that was the sense in which the Senator from Massachusetts says

Shoes, &c.

50 Cases, comprising a general assort SHOES, well worthy the attention try Merchants, received per Steamer Jno. AMOS KIMB

January 22. 17t

Earthenware, China, &

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO. Import *Water Street, New York,* are receiv Spring Importations in the above line; con a great variety of the Newest Patterns, w offered to Southern Merchants at the most prices possible for the article to be sold at

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Hoping a continuation of the liberal hitherto received from our Southern frien have made every exertion to lay in a Stoc most desirable Goods for that market—and be our constant endeavor to promote the of all those who may favor us with their or

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New York, January 18, 1833.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

DAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19, 1833.

Tariff.—Mr. Clay has done himself l honor. He, the father of the A- System, has come forward with a modify the Tariff as to make it sa- y to the South: a bill, "the general s of which (Mr. Calhoun declares) th his approbation:"—and therefore cally, *A Bill to preserve the Union!* hat satisfies Mr. Calhoun, cannot fail the approbation of the South; and duction by Mr. Clay will ensure for pport of some of those who have u- cted with him in support of the pro- system. These parties united, ren- passage of the bill, we think, certain. me should not allow of its consum- during the brief period that remains resent session, the fact of its intro- by Mr. Clay, together with the bet- ng that exhibited itself so palpably bate which took place in the Senate, nce South Carolina to suspend still er Ordinance, till the next Session, perfect assurance may be entertain- a bill at least as favorable to the Mr. Clay's, will pass. It is with more joyful than we can express, congratulate our readers on the hap- ct of having all animosities between South allayed; of our whole coun- once more 'united' in affection as And however we may have regard- ho has opened this bright prospect, cord to him the honor due for his riotic purpose. He is no longer a e for office. The purity of his mo- erefore, cannot be suspected.

llowing are the provisions of the bill: modify the act of 14th July, 1832, and her acts imposing duties on imports.

it enacted, &c. That, from and after the of September, 1833, in all cases where e imposed on foreign imports, by the act th day of July, 1832, entitled "An act nd amend the several acts imposing du- ports," or by any other act, shall exceed r cent. on the value thereof, one-tenth ch excess shall be deducted; from and 30th day of September, 1835, another t shall be deducted; from and after the of September, 1837, another tenth part hall be deducted; from and after the 30th ptember, 1839, another tenth part thereof educted; and from and after the 30th day ber, 1841, one half of the residue of such ll be deducted; and from and after the f September, 1842, the other half there- deducted.

be it further enacted, That so much of d section of the act of the 14th of July as fixes the rate of duty on all milled and oth, known by the name of plains, kerseys, l cottons, of which wool is the only mate- value whereof does not exceed thirty-five quare yard, at five per cent. ad valorem, and the same is hereby repealed. And articles shall be subjected to the same du- y per cent. as is provided by the said se- ion for other manufactures of wool, which ll be liable to the same deductions as are ed by the first section of this act.

e it further enacted, That until the 30th day mber, 1842, the duties imposed by exist- as modified by this act, shall remain and to be collected. And from and after the aforesaid, all duties upon imports shall be in ready money, and laid for the pur- raising such revenue as may be necessary nomical administration of the government; hat purpose s all be equal upon all arti- ding to their value, which are not by this d to be entitled to entry subsequent to h day of Sept. 1842, free of duty. And rise directed by law, from and after the y of Sept. 1842, such duties shall be of 20 per cent. ad valorem. And from that day all credits now allowed by law ment of duties, shall be, and hereby are Provided, That nothing herein con- ll be construed to prevent the pas- y law, in the event of war with any for- r for imposing such duties as may be Congress necessary to the prosecution ar.

e it further enacted, That, in addition to s now exempted by the existing laws ayment of duties, the following articles, om and after the 30th day of Septem- and until the 30th day of September, ll also be admitted to entry free from du- Bleached and unbleached linens, manu- f silk, or of which silk shall be the com- aterial of chief value, coming from this e Cape of Good Hope, and worsted stuff awls, and other manufactures of silk and

be it further enacted, That from and after y of September, 1842, the following ll be admitted to entry free from duty, anufactured cotton, indigo, quicksilver, n plates and sheets, gum arabic, gum e dye, madder, madder root, nuts and d in dyeing, saffron, tumeric, woad or s, ambergris, Burgundy pitch, cochi- omile flowers, coriander seed, catsup, ulus indicus, horn plates for lanterns, or r horns and tips, India rubber, unman- ivory, juniper berries, musk, nuts of all of juniper, manufactured rattans and rtoise shell, tin foil, shellac, vegetables cipally in dyeing and composing dyes, all articles employed chiefly for dyeing, ussiate of potash, chromate of potash, a- and tartaric acids, and all other dyeing d materials for composing dyes.

lay delivered a long speech in ex- of the bill, and of his views in re- he present posture of affairs, brea- most patriotic spirit. We have for the closing paragraphs, as fol-

emorable first of February is past. I did feel an unconquerable re- to legislation until that day should ed, because of the consequences to ensue. I hoped that the day over well. I feel, and I think that all confess, we breathe a freer air n the restraint was upon us. But ot the only consideration. S. Caro- practically postponed her Ordinance, of letting it go into effect, till the 4th h. Nobody who has noticed the of events, can doubt that she will e it by still further legislation, if s should rise without any settlement question. I was going to say, my t, she will postpone it to a period ent to the fourth of March. It is in the natural course of events. South Carolina must perceive the embarrassments of her situation. She must be desirous—it is unnatural to suppose that she is not, to remain in the Union. What! a State whose heroes in its gallant ancestry fought so many glorious battles along with those of the other States of this Union—a State with which this confederacy is linked by bonds of such a powerful character! I have sometimes fancied what would be her condition if she goes out of the Union. If her 500,000 people should at once be thrown upon their own resources. She is out of the Union. What is the consequence? She is an independent power. What then does she do? She must have armies and fleets, and an expensive Government—have foreign missions—she must raise taxes—enact this very Tariff, which had driven her out of the Union, in order to enable her to raise money and to sustain the attitude of an independent power. If she should have no force, no navy to protect her, she would be exposed to piratical incursions. Their neighbor, St. Domingo, might pour down a horde of pirates on her borders, and desolate her plantations.—She must have her embassies, therefore must she have a revenue. And, let me tell you, there is another consequence—an inevitable one, she has a certain description of persons recognized as property South of the Potomac, and West of the Mississippi, which would be no longer recognized as such, except within their own limits. This species of property would sink immediately to one half of its present value, for it is Louisiana and the South-western States which are her great market.

"But I will not dwell on this topic any longer. I say it is utterly impossible that South Carolina ever desired, for a moment, to become a separate and independent State. If the existence of the Ordinance, while an act of Congress is pending, is to be considered as a motive for not passing that law, why this would be found to be a sufficient reason for preventing the passing of any laws. S. Carolina, by keeping the shadow of an Ordinance even before us, as she has it in her power to postpone it from time to time, would defeat our legislation forever. I would repeat that, under all the circumstances of the case, the condition of South Carolina is only one of the elements of a combination, the whole of which together, constitutes a motive of action which renders it expedient to resort, during the present session of Congress, to some measure in order to quiet and tranquilize the country.

"If there be any who want civil war—who want to see the blood of any portion of our countrymen spilt, I am not one of them—I wish to see war of no kind; but, above all, do I not desire to see a civil war. When war begins, whether civil or foreign, no human foresight is competent to foresee when or how, or where it is to terminate. But when a civil war be lighted up in the bosom of our own happy land, and armies are marching, and commanders are winning their victories, and fleets are in motion on our coast—tell me, if you can, tell me if any human being can tell its duration? God alone knows where such a war will end. In what state will be left our institutions? In what state our liberties? I want no war, above all, no war at home.

"Sir, I repeat, that I think S. Carolina has been rash, intemperate, and greatly in the wrong; but I do not want to disgrace her, nor any other member of this Union. No: I do not desire to see the lustre of one single star dimmed of that glorious Confederacy which constitutes our political sun; still less do I wish to see it blotted out, and its light obliterated forever. Has not the State of S. Carolina been one of the members of this Union in "days that tried men's souls?" Have not her ancestors fought alongside our ancestors? Have we not, conjointly, won together many a glorious battle? If we had to go into a civil war with such a State, how would it terminate? Whenever it should have terminated, what would be her condition? If she should ever return to the Union, what would be the condition of her feelings and affections—what the state of the heart of her people? She has been with us before, when her ancestors mingled in the throng of battle, and as I hope our posterity will mingle with hers for ages and centuries to come in the united defence of liberty, and for the honor and glory of the Union, I do not wish to see her degraded or defaced as a member of this Confederacy.

In conclusion, allow me to entreat and implore each individual member of this body to bring into the consideration of this measure, which I have had the honor of proposing, the same love of country which, if I know myself has actuated me; and the same desire for restoring harmony to the Union, has prompted this effort. If we can forget for a moment—but that would be asking too much of human nature—if we could suffer, for one moment, party feeling and party causes—and, as I stand here before my God, I declare I have looked beyond those considerations, and regarded only the vast interests of this united people—I should hope that, under such feelings and with such dispositions, we may advantageously proceed to the consideration of this bill, and heal, before they are yet bleeding, the wounds of our distracted country."

Mr. Forsyth opposed the granting of leave to bring in the bill, and demanded the yeas and nays. He thought there was not time to act on the bill; that the Senate had better wait the action of the House on the bill before that body; and that the bill violated the Constitution, being a bill to raise revenue, which cannot be originated in the Senate. He considered the Tariff at its last gasp; and said that "this bill could come from no better source than from the Senator from Kentucky, for to no other one were we more indebted than to him, for the discord and discontent which agitates us." We cannot conceal our disgust at such a course and such language from a Southern man. Mr. Clay had nobly sacrificed his own predilections, to promote the peace and harmony of the country, and had delivered a speech full of kindness and conciliation. And how is he met? By taunts and opposition. And this, too, by a Southern man, the main stay of the Administration in the Senate, whose undivided efforts ought to be directed to the amicable adjustment of all differences. Really, it would seem that there existed a desire to drive S. C. to extremities, for the pleasure of putting her down.

After several other gentlemen had spoken, Mr. Clay replied to Mr. F. He said—

"He had resolved that while he was engaged in this work of peace, nothing which might be thrown out in the remarks of gentlemen, whether personal or not, should provoke him to any warmth of reply. He was, he must confess, somewhat surprised at the manner in which his request had been received. The gentleman from Georgia had intimated that this Bill was the work of the manufacturers. The fact was not so. The bill was exclusively his own, and had been framed in opposition to the opinions and wishes of some manufacturers with whom he had conferred. If he had listened to them he should not have introduced this bill; but he had been moved by higher considerations, and had looked solely to the harmony and feelings of the whole Union."

Mr. Dickerson would oppose the leave to introduce the bill. Mr. Webster would vote for the leave, but could never concur in the principles of the bill. These are the strong advocates of the manufacturing interest.

Mr. CALHOUN rose and said, he would make but one or two observations. Entirely approving of the object for which this bill was introduced—he should give his vote in favor of the motion for leave to introduce it. He who loves the Union must desire to see this agitating question brought to a termination. Until it should be terminated, we could not expect the restoration of peace or harmony, or a sound condition of things, throughout the country. He believed that to the unhappy divisions which had kept the Northern and Southern States apart from each other, the present entirely degraded condition of the country, for entirely degraded he believed it to be, was solely attributable. The general principles of this bill received his approbation. He believed that if the present difficulties were to be adjusted, they must be adjusted on the principles embraced in the bill, of fixing *ad valorem* duties, except in the few cases in the bill to which specific duties were assigned. He said that it had been his fate to occupy a position as hostile as any one could in reference to the protecting policy; but, if it depended on his will, he would not give his vote for the prostration of the manufacturing interest. A very large capital had been invested in manufactures, which had been of great service to the country, and he would never give his vote to suddenly withdraw all those duties by which that capital was sustained in the channel into which it had been directed. But he would only vote for the *ad valorem* system of duties, which he deemed the most beneficial and the most equitable. At this time he did not rise to go into a consideration of any of the details of this bill, as such a course would be premature, and contrary to the practice of the Senate. There were some of the provisions which had his entire approbation, and there were some to which he objected. But he looked upon these minor points of difference, as points in the settlement of which no difficulty would occur, when gentlemen met together in that spirit of mutual compromise which he doubted not, would be brought into their deliberations, without at all yielding the constitutional question as to the right of protection.

[Here there was a tumultuous approbation in the galleries, which induced the Chair to order the galleries to be cleared. On the expression of a hope by Mr. Poindexter and Mr. Holmes, that the order would not at this time be enforced, the Chair subsequently withdrew it; but gave notice that on any repetition of the disorder the officers of the House would act without further direction.]

Mr. Forsyth at length withdrew his motion, and the bill was received, and subsequently referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, Grundy, Webster, Clayton, Rives and Dallas.

Mr. Webster has since introduced a series of resolutions directly the reverse of Mr. Clay's bill.

Besides the above, the proceedings of both Houses of Congress have been more than usually interesting during the past week.

The great debate in the Senate is still going on. Mr. Mangum has not yet recovered from his indisposition, so as to conclude the speech he began on the 7th inst. Mr. Dallas has spoken in favor of the bill, and Mr. Miller and Mr. Moore in opposition. A number of amendments having been made, the Committee rose and reported the bill.

A resolution submitted by Mr. Poindexter, was adopted by the Senate, after a good deal of discussion, calling upon the President for copies of the orders given to the commanders of the army and navy forces stationed near Charleston. The President having transmitted them, they were found to be in general pacific, defensive, cautionary, and discreet, indicating at the same time some reason for apprehension of violence being attempted on the other side, &c. &c.

Friday last was doubtless an interesting day in the Senate. Mr. Webster was to make a speech on his resolutions relative to the Tariff; and Mr. Calhoun had declared his intention to speak in opposition to the Judiciary bill for enforcing the collection of the revenue.

On Thursday last, Mr. Brown, one of our Senators, had leave of absence for the remainder of the Session, in consequence of the death of a member of his family.

In the House of Representatives, the Judiciary committee has made a report, with a bill "more effectually to provide for the execution of the Revenue Laws, in certain cases, and for other purposes." This bill differs from that in the Senate, in that it does not authorise the employment of force in any event, but provides for the settlement of all cases in the courts.

The ceremony of counting the votes for President and Vice President of the U. S. was performed on Wednesday last. The result is too well known to need repetition.

The Tariff Bill is still pending in the House, with various propositions to recommit it with instructions to amend. The Intelligencer says that the final issue of this Tariff Question has become more than ever uncertain.

A bill introduced by Mr. Polk, from the committee of Ways and Means, to authorize the sale of the Government Stock in the U. S. Bank, was promptly rejected on its 2d reading, by a vote of 102 to 91. [Of our Delegation, Messrs. Barringer, Branch, W. B. Shepard, Rencher and Williams, voted for the rejection, and Messrs. Bethune, Conner, Hall, Hawkins, McKay and Speight, against it. Messrs. A. H. Shepperd and Carson absent.] The Intelligencer says, that this measure, had it succeeded, would have been the precursor of a removal of the government deposites from the U. S. Bank to the State Banks, on the pretence that the former is an unsafe depository.

The election of Printer to the House of Representatives came on on Thursday last. The following was the state of ten ballotings, which were had without any one obtaining a majority.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10
F. P. Blair,	88	93	96	95	93	97	96	98	97	95
Gales & Seaton,	60	69	77	78	80	79	78	78	83	84
Duff Green,	25	25	20	16	14	14	14	12	14	11
Greer & Son,	8	3								
Th. Weed,	12	7		1		1	1		1	2
Condy Raguet,	5	4	5	10	8	7	5	4	6	5
Anne Royall,	1									
Blackmore,						1				
Blank,	4		3	4		6	9	4	4	5

Mr. Leigh's Mission.—The Richmond Enquirer received last night, (but which ought to have arrived on Saturday) contains a message from Gov. Floyd to the Legislature, enclosing letters from Mr. Leigh, and from Gov. Hayne and Gen. Hamilton to him, from which it appears that the S. C. Convention will be called together early in March, to take into consideration the requests of Virginia. The letters are characterized by a spirit of friendship and forbearance.

The Va. Legislature has adopted a resolution requesting Mr. Leigh to remain until the Convention shall assemble, or as much longer as he shall judge expedient.

Mr. Tyler has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate from Virginia. The vote was for Tyler 81, for Jas. McDowell 62, for B. W. Leigh 8, for H. St. John Tucker 7, for Peter V. Daniel 1, and for John Randolph 1!

We offer no apology for occupying so much of our paper with the proceedings of Congress. They possess deep interest, which can be said of nothing else that we meet with.

The Wilmington Advertiser of Wednesday last, says that River Lumber continues to sell readily at about $10 per thousand, in the raft.

The Mails have arrived more regularly during the past week than at any time within nearly three months past. Still, however, there is room for improvement, as the reader will admit when he learns, that on Saturday last we received Washington City papers of Feb. 6, 12, and 13; New York of Jan. 14, Feb. 7, 8, and 9; Augusta (Me.) of Jan. 24 and 30, and Feb. 7 and 8; &c.

Foreign.—The ship Orpheus, arrived at New York, has brought Liverpool papers to the 6th January.

There is no news except that the French have evacuated Antwerp, and the Belgians have taken possession of it. Whether its restoration to the Belgians will put an end to the war, is still a matter of doubt. The King of Holland appears to be as obstinate as ever.

The London Courier makes the following remarks on the President's Message at the opening of Congress:

The Message of the President U. States of America to Congress, is a document which will be read by the friends of freedom, with more interest and satisfaction than were ever derived by honest minds from all the "Royal" speeches, upon record. The ardent friends of anarchy prophesy a rupture between the northern and southern states. We do not apprehend any such event,—unless General Jackson should be superseded in his office, before he can modify or abolish the tariff.

The Cotton Market, at Liverpool, January 4th, was rather lively. The sales of the week were 20,350 bags, at an advance of ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. on the common to fair quality of Uplands, Orleans and Alabama. Of the sales, 8,710 bags were Uplands, at 6¾ to 7¾.

The following is the quantity imported into Liverpool in the years 1831 and 1832.

		1831	1832
From America	Bags	558,000	582,000
Brazil		167,000	113,000
Egyptian		26,000	33,000
Demerara and West India		3,000	7,000
East Indies		35,000	44,000
Stock in Liverpool, Dec. 31.			
America		136,000	129,170
Brazil		58,000	35,990
Egyptian		5,000	6,660
Demerara and West India		2,000	2,640
East India		11,000	23,560
		212,000	197,960

A letter from Sumter District, received in Charleston says, "The Nullifiers in this quarter appear determined to remain in the Union, whether South Carolina does or not; for they are removing into the South Western States by wholesale."

Pennsylvania.—The improvement bill, appropriating the sum of $2,540,661, for completing the whole line of public works from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, passed a third reading in the House of Representatives on Monday.

An editor "down east" complaining that some of his readers consider the passage, "he that runs may read," as authority for *running* in debt to him, while others consider it a justification for *running* away, and adds, that if they continue to RUN into this error they will RUN him down.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT—Henry Bass, P. Elder.
Charleston.—William Capers, Joseph Holmes, H. A. C. Walker, Reddick Pierce, to change after three months with J. K. Morse.
Blackswamp.—W. W. King, Wm. M. D. Moore.
Barnwell.—John H. Robinson, Bailey W. Clonny.
Orangeburg.—Tho. E. Ledbetter, S. Dunwoody.
Cypress.—H. W. Ledbetter, Christian G. Hill.
Cooper River.—Frederick Rush, Sam. Boseman.
Mission to May and New River.—Thos. B. Turpin.
Mission to North and South Santee.—Geo. Bunch, and one to be supplied.
Mission near Beaufort and the Islands.—Geo. W. Moore, and one to be supplied.
Mission to Pon Pon & Combahee.—J. R. Coburn.
William Capers, *Superintendent of these Missions.*

SALUDA DISTRICT—Malcom McPherson, P. Elder.
Saluda.—Jos. Moore, M. C. Torrentine, super'nt.
Abbeville.—Wm. M. Wightman, Theo. Higgins.
Koewee.—John McColl.
Reedy River.—John B. Chappel.
Union.—J. B. Anthony, J. Ozier, Superintendent.
Laurens.—James Stacey.
Newberry.—J. Covington, Thomas Neill.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT—W. M. Kennedy, P. Elder.
Columbia.—Bond English.
Congaree.—C. A. Crowell, J. K. Morse.
Sandy River.—W. T. Smith, Whiteford Smith, Jr.
Camden.—William Murrah.
Santee.—Robert Adams, William C. McNabb.
Darlington.—Wm. Martin, Horatio McClenaghan.
Chesterfield.—Archibald B. McGilvary.
Wateree.—A. McPherson, T. C. Smith, Super'dt.
Mission to Negroes on Wateree.—To be supplied.
Mission near Manchester.—To be supplied.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT—N. Thalley, P. Elder.
Georgetown.—Charles Betts.
Black River.—B. H. Capers, William Whitby.
Pee Dee.—Tracy R. Walsh, Mark Russell.
Cheraw.—D. J. Allen.
Rockingham.—Joel W. Townsend, J. L. Smith.
Waccamaw.—Charles Wilson.
Brunswick.—K. Murchison, William R. Smith.
Wilmington.—Samuel W. Capers.
Bladen.—J. M. Bradley.
Fayetteville.—William Crook.
Mission on Cape Fear River.—E. Leggett.
Do. Pee Dee and Black River.—

LINCOLNTON DISTRICT.—H. Spain, P. Elder.
Deep River.—A. McCorqudale, one to be supplied.
Montgomery.—Absolem Bronson, B. Tomason.
Rocky River.—Josiah Freeman.
Rutherford.—W. J. Jackson, A. Hamby, supr'dt.
Morganton.—Leonard Rush.
Sugar Creek.—John Watts.
Lincoln.—Elisha Calloway, George W. Higgins.
Yadkin.—David Derrick.
York.—James J. Richardson.
Kings Mountain Mission.—Daniel G. McDaniel.
Charlotte.—James J. Allison.
Noah Laney, transferred to the Georgia Conference. William H. Ellison, transferred to the Alabama Conference, having been elected Professor of Mathematics in Lagrange College.

☞ The next Conference to meet in the City of Charleston, South Carolina.

MARRIED,

In Moore County, on the 5th inst., Mr. JOHN McLANE, of Richmond County, a Revolutionary worthy, aged 83 years, to Miss NANCY McINNIS, aged 15 years.

In Sampson County, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. SAMUEL BUNTING, to Miss ELIZA MOORE, daughter of Joseph Moore, Esq.

Lately, in Caswell County, JAMES MEBANE, Esq., of Orange, to Miss MARY GRAVES, of the former County.

DIED,

In Richmond County, on Monday the 11th inst., after an illness of four weeks' duration, Mr. LAURENCE HICKS, a useful and intelligent man. He has left a number of relations and friends to lament his death.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 45 a 50. Bacon, new, 6½ a 7¼. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 13 a 15.—Cotton, new, 8 50 a 9 50. Corn 55 a 60. Flaxseed 1 40 a 1 50. Flour cross 4½, fine 4¾, sup. 5. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 30 a 32. Nails, cut, 6¼ a 6¾. Sugar, brown, 7 a 9½; Lump 14; Loaf 15 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 85 a 90. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 3 25 a 3 50.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Sunday last, Steam Boat Henrietta, with Goods for sundry persons.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to February 13.

Brigs Fox from Mariegalante, Despatch from Grenada, Bud from St. Martins, Gold Hunter from Norfolk, Angelina from Ponce, (P. R.) Solon from Moran Bay. Schooners Virginius from New York, Vesper from Nassau, Branch from Gloucester, Fame from Barbadoes. Barque Four Sons from New York.

For Sale,

100 Casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
25 hhds new crop MOLASSES,
Just received,
YARBROUGH & RAY.
February 19. 20-2w

PATENT BALANCES.

DOW'S Patent Brass and Iron Scale Beams. 7 and 14 lbs. Iron ring Weights.
½ nests and nests Iron Weights from ½ oz. to 1 lb. and from ½ oz. to 4 lbs. (Swindel's make.)
ALSO,
A general assortment of SCALES, &c. for sale by JAMES MARTINE.
County Standard Weights & Measures, furnished at short notice.
February 18 20-eow3w.

Nails.

Just received from the Boston Iron Company,
100 kegs NAILS, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
For sale by
THO. SANDFORD & CO.
February 19. 20tf.

Sugar, &c.

300 Bbls. SUGAR,
5 ditto SHELL BARKS,
15 ditto CIDER,
Just received and for sale by
THO. SANDFORD & CO.
February 19. 20tf.

PHŒNIX,

A fine large JACK, eight years old, will stand the ensuing spring season, at the Subscriber's Stable, about one mile above the Clarendon Bridge, on the East side of the River. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber.
WM. L. MILLER.
February 19, 1833. 20-4w.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to H. L. JONES, are requested to make payment of the same, without delay, to the Subscriber.
E. L. WINSLOW,
Trustee for H. L. Jones.
February 18. 20-3w.

THE Sale of the Property be-

longing to Mr. Jones will commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, and be continued from day to day until all is sold.
Terms of the Sale will then be made known.
February 18. 1w.

A Valuable LOT For Sale.

THE Lafayette Hotel Company will sell at Auction, on Saturday, the 16th February, at the Lafayette Hotel, a LOT OF GROUND adjoining the Hotel Lot, fronting on Hay street about forty feet. Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale. For any information respecting the Lot, apply to
W. WHITEHEAD, or
JOHN CAMPBELL.
January 28. 17-ts.

Postponement.

THE above sale is postponed till 26th March next, on which day the sale will positively take place.
W. WHITEHEAD,
JOHN CAMPBELL.
February 16, 1833. 20-ts.

Wanted to Purchase,

TWO MULATTO BOYS, between the ages of 12 and 17, for whom a fair price in Cash will be given. Apply to Editor.
February 17. 1w.

STOLEN,

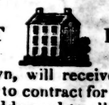
FROM the Subscribers' Store on Friday or Saturday last, a pair of fine black Cloth PANTALOONS. A suitable reward will be given for the detection of the thief and the delivery of the Pantaloons.
SMITH, McDONALD & CO.
February 19. 20-2w.

Revolutionary Pensioners.

THE Subscriber gives notice that he is willing to be employed to act as ATTORNEY for such *Revolutionary Pensioners* as may find it inconvenient to attend personally at the Bank of the United States, at Fayetteville, to draw their Pensions; that he will remit their money to whoever they may direct, by mail or otherwise, but always at their risk. He will also attend to the renewal of Notes at either of the Banks in this place, for such persons as may think proper to employ him, all upon moderate terms, but remittances of money must always be at the risk of the persons employing him, and all letters addressed to him on these subjects must be post paid. Forms of the Power of Attorney, &c. necessary to draw Pensions will be furnished if applied for, by
DUNCAN MAC RAE.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1833. 20-eow6w.

To Contractors.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Bladen, under an act of the last Legislature to contract for the building of a brick

COURT  HOUSE,

In Elizabeth Town, will receive from builders or persons disposed to contract for the work—sealed proposals to be addressed to all or either of them, at Elizabeth Town, Bladen County, on or before the 4th day of March next, for erecting a Court House of the following materials, plan and dimensions, viz: To be 50 feet long by 34 feet wide, two stories high—the lower story to be 11 feet, and the second story 15 feet high—the foundation to be thirty inches thick, two feet six inches below the surface of the ground, built of well burned brick and laid in lime and sand mortar—the wall of the first story to be two feet thick, and the room to be divided into four apartments for Offices by running two passages at right angles through the centre of the house—the walls of the second story to be eighteen inches thick, and the room divided into three apartments, one for the Court and two for Jury rooms—the seats for the Court, the Lawyers and the Jury, shall be constructed and arranged in the best possible manner—the roof to be proportioned to the size of the house—all the wood work to be well painted, and all the materials and workmanship to be the best of their kind.

For further particulars respecting the building, reference may be had to the Post Master in Elizabeth Town, with whom the plan and specifications are left.

On the 4th day of March next, all proposals in writing will be opened and the contract let to the lowest bidder who can give satisfactory security for the execution of the work.

The terms of payment will be satisfactory, and made known by the Commissioners on that day.
JOHN I McMILLAN,
SAM. B. ANDERS,
JNO D. BEATTY,
DOUGALD McKEETHEN,
JNO OWEN,
Comm'rs.
Elizabeth Town, Feb. 12. 20-tt.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who placed papers in the hands of the late Archibald Smith, as Constable for collection, will please call on the Subscriber this day, who will deliver the same on the proper evidence being shown of the fact.
WM. WADDILL, Jr.
February 11. 20-3w.

Pocket Book Lost.

ON Saturday evening the 9th inst., the Subscriber lost, between Fayetteville and Davis's, on the Camden Stage Road, a white Leather POCKET BOOK, containing about 50 or 55 Dollars, consisting of three $5 U. Staets Bank Bills, one $10 bill S. C. money, and the balance in $5 bills, S. C. money There was no name or papers within the Pocket Book. A reward of Ten Dollars will be paid for the recovery of the money, or in proportion for any part.
HUGH A. BLOUNT.
Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1833. 20-3w.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife ANNA SHAW having left my bed and board, I hereby forewarn all persons from creditsng her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.
MALCOM SHAW.
February 13, 1833. 20-3wp.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,
25 Hhds New crop MOLASSES,
29 Bags Java Coffee,
10 barrels Cider,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
February 5. 17tf.

Chairs.

20 DOZ. Windsor and Flag bottom CHAIRS, of different qualities. *Also,*
A few Rocking Chairs,
For sale by A. KIMBALL.
January 28. 17-tf.

Cheap Paper,

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

In the Journal of the Secret Debates of the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution, Mr. Madison is reported to have said—

"If you make its legislators subject to and at the mercy of the state governments, you ruin the fabric."

"Some contend that states are sovereign, when in fact they are only political societies. There is a gradation of power in all societies, from the lowest corporation to the highest sovereign. The states never possessed the essential rights of sovereignty. Those were always vested in Congress. Their voting, as states, in Congress, is no evidence of sovereignty. The state of Maryland, voted by counties —did this make the counties sovereign? The states, at present, are only great corporations having the power of making by-laws, and these are effectual only if they are not contradictory to the general confederation. The states ought to be placed under the control of the general government—at least as much so as they formerly were under the king and British parliament."

Mr. King, of Massachusetts, said—

"None of the States are now sovereign or independent—Many of these essential rights are vested in Congress. Congress, by the confederation, possesses the rights of the United States. This is a union of the men of those States. None of the States, individually or collectively, but in Congress, have the rights of *peace* or *war*. The magistracy in congress possesses the sovereignty—To certain points we are now a united people. Consolidation is already established."

Petersburg Rail Road.—The Company's Locomotive, "*The Roanoke,*" made her second entry into town on Tuesday evening last, with her train of Cars, containing 40 Passengers, 96 Bales Cotton, and 4 hhds. Tobacco—the heaviest load, we are informed, she has yet drawn: and pretty good, we think for one trip.—*Pet. Times.*

Expedition.—We learn from unquestionable authority, that the Government Express, going south, which passed through Petersburg on January 18th, ran over the line owned by Col. Avery, the mail contractor from this place to Lawrenceville, in 3 *hours*, a distance of 49 *miles*, and over one of the worst roads at this season of the year in the country: and on its return it came from Lawrenceville to this town in 2 hours and forty minutes; and from this Town to Richmond in 1 hour and 10 minutes: thus performing a distance of 71 miles in 3 hours and 50 minutes. Probably this expedition, considering the state of the roads, has never been surpassed, in any country.—*Petersburg Times.*

Effects of Whiskey.—A man named *Henry Ferguson*, was tried last week at Lancaster, Pennsylvania for murder, convicted of that crime, in the second degree, and sentenced to twelve years solitary labor in the Penitentiary. The *Lancaster Journal* says of this case—

"The prisoner and deceased had jointly bought a quart of liquor, and received in change *two cents*.—The dispute arose as to the distribution of the change, Ferguson demanding *both cents*, Tally being willing to give him but *one*. A dispute, therefore, about a *single cent* cost one of the parties his life, made the other a murderer and sent him for 12 years to the Penitentiary. But the liquor, the abominable whiskey, was, no doubt the real cause of all the woe."

ANECDOTE —The following we believe has never appeared in print We are assured that it is a fact.

When our troops were defending New Orleans, in the late war, a young and raw Kentuckian accosted the postmaster with—

"Stranger, is there a letter for me from my mother?"

"Yes,' 'said the Postmaster, "there is one addressed 'To my son in Gen. Jackson's army,' this must be for you." Sure enough it was from his mother.

N. E. Galaxy.

A Gloomy Prospect.—Whitman, alias Rand, who robbed a watchmaker's store some time ago, in Newark, (for which however he is not to be tried) was yesterday adjudged by the Court of Sessions to be sent back to the States prison at Sing-Sing, whence he escaped last summer, to serve out his old term, together with what may be added for leaving that place so abruptly. He is now about 24 years of age, and if he lives to serve his time out in all the state prisons to which he is indebted, he will be a free man by the time he arrives at the age of sixty years.—*Standard.*

The number of daily papers in the U. S. has more than doubled within the last five years. There are now between 60 and 70, a greater number than is published in the whole world beside.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North with a cheap and carefully selected assortment of

HATS,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SHOES AND BOOTS.

MEN'S AND BOYS' FUR, CLOTH AND SEAL SKIN CAPS.

He may be found three doors west from the Market House, on the north side of Hay street, where he is prepared to sell bargains, either at wholesale or retail. Merchants and others would do well to call immediately and examine his assortment

Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER.

G. HURLBUTT.

September 25. 99tf.

CHEAP AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c , which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber has received a part of his Fall Stock, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, consisting in part of

500 pair men's thick BROGANS and SHOES,
300 do. do. calf and kip do. do.
300 do. boys' thick and L. & B. do. do.
500 do. Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes.
1000 do. do. do. Pumps, low price.

ALSO, constantly on hand,

Cotton and Wool Cards,
Wrapping, Writing, & Letter Paper.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1832. 70tf.

GROCERIES.

15,000 Lbs. prime green and Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. good New Orleans Sugar,
A few barrels and half barrels of very superior brown Sugar,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
150 sides sole Leather,
28 best quality Grindstones.

The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for Country produce, on very favorable terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

November 13. §6-tf §

FISH!!

75 Barrels No. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL,
No. 1 SALMON, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

December 24. 12tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large and commodious Warehouses in a convenient part of town, and so situated as to be almost entirely out of all danger by fire, would attend to any business connected with the above line on the usual terms, and hopes, by reason of the advantages he may possess in point of security against that destructive element, and his own exertions to give general satisfaction in all cases where business is entrusted to him, to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY HORN

N. B. Country Merchants and others consigning Goods and Packages to my care from any of the Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, will meet with prompt attention in having them forwarded to any part of the State or the adjoining counties

Fayetteville Jan. 1, 1833. (13tf.) H. H

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25 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

JACKSON HOTEL.

Liberty Point,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by unceasing assiduity, to merit a greater portion of patronage. He takes pleasure in stating, that he has just erected a splendid Hotel on the spot where he formerly lived His table, as usual, shall be supplied with the luxuries of the market; and his Bar furnished with Liquors and Wines, not inferior to any Public House in the place His Stables are also new, well supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful and skillful Ostlers. His charges will be moderate.

WADDLE CADE.

November 27, 1832. §8 tf.§

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of the following articles.

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.

WILL O. JEFFREYS.

N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.

October 9. 1-tf.

FISH.

20 Boxes prime Cod FISH.
For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf.§

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD beg leave to call the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their

Entire New and Extensive Stock of Seasonable, Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, & Cotton Cards,

Foolscap and Letter Paper,

BLANK BOOKS, SPELLING BOOKS, &c. &c. Now opening at their Store, corner of Exchange Square and Hillsborough Street; which they offer on liberal terms, at WHOLESALE, exclusively.

Their Stock having been selected with care, from the late Sales in New York, they flatter themselves, they can offer inducements, making it worthy the attention of dealers generally. Among their Stock, will be found a

General Assortment of

Superfine Blue and Black Broad Cloths,
Kerseys and Sattinetts,
Brown and bleached Sheetings & Shirtings,
Sup. fancy and common Prints,
Red, white, and green Flannels,
Point, duffle, and rose Blankets,
Tickings and Checks,
Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
Plain and figured Book Muslins,
Plain and figured Cambric Muslins,
5 4 and 6 4 Jackonett Muslins,
Swiss Collars and Capes,
Bobbinett and cotton Laces,
Dunstable and Leghorn Bonnets,
Balls Cotton Yarn, &c. &c

Together with a very great variety of Articles, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832. 6-tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving direct from N. York, their Fall supply of GROCERIES, which comprises a very general assortment of every article in their line.—Their stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz.

38 hhds. P. Rico } SUGARS,
20 bbls. loaf and lump }
30 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
10 ½ chests Imperial } TEAS,
14 ¼ do. Gunpowder and Hyson }
165 bags prime green } COFFEE,
20 bbls. do do. }
120 ps. heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
100 coils Bale Rope,
42 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
55 boxes Tin Plate,
85 boxes Window Glass,
250 kegs cut Nails,
60 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 bundles hoop and band Iron,
16 ditto German and cast Steel,
150 bags Shot, assorted Nos.
2000 lbs. bar Lead,
75 kegs Dupont's Powder,
3 ceroons Spanish Flotant Indigo,
5 hhds. green Copperas,
60 kegs White Lead,
20 bbls. Tanner's and Lamp Oil,
20 doz. grass and bramble Scythe Blades,
10 do. patent rivetted and Cutting Knives,
Liverpool and Alum Salt.

With a general assortment of Patent Medicines, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832. 6tf.

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by

CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 10. 88-tf.

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,

Hatters' Materials,

Perfumery, &c.

October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

AN unusually large supply of GARDEN SEEDS, of every description, raised by J. L. Belden of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and of the growth of 1832, just received and for sale by

J. CAMPBELL.

January 1, 1833. 13tf

The Subscriber

HAS just received on consignment, and offers for sale, Person street,

100 Casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
6 Hhds. good MOLASSES.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

December 10, 1832.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention,* and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers

JOSEPH BAKER.

HENRY HORN

OFFERS for sale, at the store recently occupied by Mr. W. Whitehead, East of the Planter's Hotel,

50 Bags prime green Coffee
10 hhds Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar
10 do. prime retailing Molasses
3 do. Syrup for family use
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt
500 sacks do do
Alum, Cadiz and Blown do
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted
12 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted
Sheet and Hoop Iron
German, blistered and cast Steel,
75 sets Wagon Boxes
600 pieces Castings, assorted
1600 lbs. Cotton Yarn
1000 lbs. Bar Lead
40 bags buck and drop Shot
15 kegs Orange and Dupont's FFF Powder

Pepper, Spice, Race and Ground Ginger, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Pearl Ash, Window Glass, Candles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wool and Fur Hats, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine, Blue Wire, Trace Chains, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Stone Jugs, Bar Soap, and Starch,

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. The highest prices will be paid for country produce.

Nov. 6. 5-tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

P. DALLEY,

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which consists of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,

HATS, SHOES, IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A good assortment of ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, kept constantly on hand.

15th Oct., 1832. 2-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21*st* 1832 99-tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Oct. 1. 800-tf

The Subscriber,

OFFERS for sale at the Store recently occupied by Mr O. P. Stark—

8 Hhds and 12 bbls good Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
10 hhds Molasses,
7 tons assorted Iron,
50 kegs Nails
40 pieces good Hemp Bagging, 42 inches wide,
25 coils of Bale Rope,
100 lbs. Twine,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
Dupont's Gun Powder,
German and Blistered Steel,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Alum,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Saltpetre and Pearlash,
Gum Shellac and Logwood,
Superfine Flour, and Bacon,
Salt of different qualities, some as low price as 25 cents per bushel. W. WHITEHEAD.

Oct. 15. 2 tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm o

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D JOHNSON.

June 5, 1832. 83-tf.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of this County, a dark mulatto Negro Man, who says his name is Wm Freeman, and that he is a free man. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 or 25 years of age. He has since acknowledged that his name is DEMPS, and that he belongs to Sam. Shaw of Wake County. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 13. 6tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice,* That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public, that he is now opening in the new brick Tenement erected by John Kelly, Esq., North West Corner of Market Square, a very handsome and extensive assortment of

New Goods,

carefully selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the *latest importations.* His stock which is unusually complete, embraces a great variety of new and fashionable DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, fine CUTLERY, CHINA, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, which he confidently asserts will equal in point of quality, any Goods ever offered in this market, and all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms.—Country Merchants and retail purchasers generally, will find it their interest to call and examine his stock which comprises in part the following, viz.

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony Cloths,
Extra super London blue and black ditto,
Ditto do. light and dark green, brown & olive green,
Dark, Oxford and steel mixt do., very cheap,
Ditto super London black Cassimere,
A large assortment of fine and common Sattinetts,
Some extra super do., very cheap,
White Jeans, Imperial Cord and Rouen Cassimeres,
Pittsburg & bang-up Cords, Beaverteen & Moleskins,
Silk Velvet, Marseilles, Valentia and Swansdown Vesting,
Green, red and white Flannels, fine and common,
White Gauze do., really fine and Salisbury do.
Green Baize and Floor Cloths, oil do., various patterns,
Irish Linen in whole and demi pieces, very superior and unusually cheap,
Ditto do Sheetings, birds-eye and Russia Diaper,
Heavy Marseilles Counterpanes, col'd do
Low priced and super quality Bed Ticking,
Apron Checks, fine and common, Furniture do. and curtain Calicoes,
Gig top Nankeen, a very superior article for that purpose,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets, goat's hair do.
Fine and common Circassians and Bombazetts,
Super Bombazines and London imitation painted Muslins,
Ditto Oriental fancy Plaid and Drapery Muslins.
Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, Book and Mull do.
Fine and common Cambrics, Bishop Lawn,
Silesia do., Brown Holland and Fustians,
Pink, green, yellow, blue and dark col'd Cambrics,
Linen Cambric, very fine; do. Hdkfs. plain & bord'd,
Bobbinett and thread Laces, Edgings, Insertions, Quillings, &c. &c
Very rich bl'k and white fig'd Lace Veils, large size,
Super blond Gauze do. white and green,
Beautiful Adelaide lace Collars and open Capes,
Rich gauze Hdkfs, Marabon, scollop and crape do.
Do. do. Scarfs, Prague and Damask Hdkfs.
Rich scarlet, black and white merino Shawls, extra large sizes and very cheap,
Thibet wool and worsted Shawls, printed borders,
Gentlemen's silk and patent gum elastic Suspenders,
Do. silk Hdkfs.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses' silk, cotton, and worsted Hosiery, assorted, do. do. Gloves and white Berlin do.
A very extensive selection of Silks, unusually low, including all the most fashionable colours,
Favaroni's best Italian Lustring, Matteoni's do., superior lustre,
Gros de-Naps, Swiss and de-Berlin, of all colors and shades, cheaper than any before offered in this market,
Pink, green, yellow, white, blue, and straw colored Florences and Satins,
White and black Satin, green Silk, suitable for Calashes; do. black Serge,
White and yellow marking Canvass, patent Thread all colors,
Best Italian sewing Silk; Saddler's do. and Twist do.
Cap and bonnet Ribbons, a great variety; Taffetas and Gauze do
Rich Belt Ribbons; bonnet Wire and Trimmings,
3 cases fine Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, some entirely new style, very cheap,
Imitation Flowers, a great variety,
Worsted & silk Braids, silk Cords, Gimps, Ribbon-Wire, Capes, Lacets, and P. Robes,
Some beautiful (real French) 6 4 merino Cloths of the most desirable colors, for ladies' Dresses and Habits, colors warranted genuine,
Light, dark, green, brown, olive, light blue, claret, dark and fawn colored merino Circassians for dresses, very fine,
A very extensive assortment of Calicoes, selected from the *latest* importations, choice style and very cheap,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *unusually low,*
Heavy Cottenades for Negro clothing,
Ladies' and Misses' prunella, morocco, seal and leather Shoes.
Gentlemen's fine Boots, Bootees, Shoes and Pumps,
Fine and common Brogans and Shoes,
Gentlemen's fashionable satin, beaver & fine fur Hats,
Ditto drab do , very cheap,
Boys' fancy Caps and fine fur Hats,
Gentlemen's heavy silk and cotton Umbrellas, finished in the best style and uncommonly cheap,
Ladies' light do. and Parasols, assorted,
Gentlemen's fashionable Stocks, a great variety and very cheap,
Perfumery, Essences, Oils, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Pomatum, Powder Puffs, vestimental Soap, Indelible Ink, &c. &c.
A general supply of Drugs and Medicines, most commonly called for,
Table Knives and Forks, a great variety,
Desert ditto, of various qualities,
Do. do. ivory handles, with best sabre blades, and balance handles in sets complete,
Do. do. lower qualities, and sets of Carvers & Steel,
Pen Knives and pocket do., a great variety, with 2, 3 and 4 blades, some very superior with pearl and shell handles,
Razors of various qualities, some superior in cases,
Ladies' best refined steel Scissors and gentlemen's pocket do.
Edge Tools, cast steel Axes, Adzes, large sizes, saw Setts, Nut Crackers, patent Augers, spike Gimlets and cast steel Awls,
Locks, iron rim, closet, bastard and fine plate cupboard, till and chest, brass do. and Padlocks,
Cast steel Plane Irons, coach Wrenches & Bed Keys,
Knobs, plated, brass and glass, a great variety,
Cloak and curtain Pins, Escutcheons and do. Pins,
Hinges, Pullies, powder Flasks, shot Belts, sportsmen's Bags, gun Locks and Worms, percussion Caps, screw Drivers and wood Screws, brass Nails and brass stair Rods and Eyes,
Hand and mill Saws, c. & s. Files, Hammers,
Bells, polished house, sleigh, hand and cow Bells,
Snuffers, Trays and steel do., japaned Trays, Waiters and bread Baskets,
Tea Kettles, Britannia coffee and tea Pots,
Plated and Britannia tea and table Spoons,
Steelyards, Squares, iron steel blades and Compasses,
Tin and brass Cocks keyed, some extra large sizes, for Hydrants, &c.
Full plated stirup Irons and bridle Bits,
Saddles and Bridles, extra stirup & bridle Leathers,
An assortment of gig, riding and sportsmen's fancy Whips,
Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China, 72 pieces complete, smaller do., a great variety and unusually cheap.
A very extensive assortment of plain and rich cut Glass Ware, compriaing a variety of articles rarely to be found in this market.

☞All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Fayetteville, N. C., August 28, 1832. 94tf.

New Watches, Jewelry, &

J. CAMPBELL,

HAS just received and for sale, at his Old S for sale, at his Old S a few doors West of the M Square, a new and handso sortment of

WATCHE AND

FASHIONABLE JEWELR

SILVER WARE, FINE CUTLERY, MILI GOODS, MATHEMATICAL and MUSICA STRUMENTS, FINE PAINTS, PERFUME together with almost every article usually f establishments of the kind.

Fayetteville, Dec. 4.

☞Clock and Watch repairing and work in the line thankfully received and pun attended to.

BONNETS and HATS

1 Case Tuscan BONNETS,
1 do Belgian ditto.
2 do Misses, assorted.

—Also—

30 doz. Palm leaf HATS,

Received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sa AMOS KIMBA

January 8, 1833. 14-tf

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & S

May 8. 79

Travelling Trunks and Ba

JUST received an assortment of Leather T ELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.

For sale by

A. KIMBA

November 13. §6-tf.§

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his and the public that he has now on hand receiving a general assortment of

GOODS,

In the Store of the late Thomas Fuller, and re all those wishing to supply themselves with t lowing articles to call and examine his stock, intends to sell at the lowest market price for produce:—

15 Hhds. SUGAR, Porto Rico and New O
5000 lbs green St. Jago Coffee,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
German, Blistered and Cast Steel,
192 pieces heavy Dundee and Tow Bags,
100 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides best sole Leather,
500 lbs. Harness Leather,
300 lbs. Skirting and Bridle Leather,
50 Hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
600 bushels Alum Salt,
600 bushels Cadiz do.,
126 sacks Liverpool do.,
50 kegs Nails and Brads,
10 bags Spice,
5 do. Pepper,

An assortment of Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, nets, Hardware, Cutlery, Blacksmith's Tools, and Wool Cards, ready made Clothes and C Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Loaf Sugar, &c.

JONES FULL

October 29. §4-tf.§

New and Cheap

Fancy Goods

H. CAMPBELL, JR.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his and the Public, that he will still remain old Stand, on the North side of Hay-street, doors above the Market House, where he is receiving a large supply of

Fall and Winter Goods

comprising all that is New and Fashionable, ly selected by himself, in New York and Ph phia; and is now determined to sell very lo Cash, Wholesale and Retail

It is particularly requested, that all those have been so often called on for payment of counts, and have hitherto neglected to do now make immediate payment, as it is necessa all old accounts should be settled without any

H. CAMPBELL.

***N. B.*—Daily Expected,** A l Assortment of all kinds of SILK THREAD LA New Style of Goods for Ladies' Dresses; IM AL TEA, in Canisters, LOAF and LUMP S &c. &c., with great variety of other Articles, dious to enumerate.

Fayetteville, 18th Sept., 1832.

PLANTER'S HOT

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel ken the large and commodious House as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay M Hay Street, where he is prepared to accom Travellers and Boarders. The General Stag is kept at the above Hotel, where all the S rive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 Rhode Island white lump LIME, superior article) just received and for sale b

E. L. & W. WINS

January 2, 1832. 6

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that h receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS description, which is offered to the public a duced prices; having been bought mostly at York package sales, they will be sold extrem Merchants from the country, will do well to examine them. Among the Goods are sup black, olive, brown, bottle green and mix Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens skins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, news 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, onet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pe lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs rish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diape seilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn a stable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, ric ture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handk and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladie Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handke &c. &c., together with many other articles ous to enumerate.

JNO. McL

April 24, 1832.